BOOKWAY CENTER.

Ma'. J. W. Powell of the geological survey, and his staff of scientific men are engaged day and night in the solution of the problem presented by congress in the Krenk, Mossin, repeater, new act for the survey of the arid lan's with a view to ir igation. The barren lands of the great basin between the Rocky mountains and central Kansas comprises 1,300,000 s juare miles, or one-third of the entire area of the United States. A good deal of this cannot be economically irrigated, for various reasons, but it has been decided by Maj. Powell that a quarter of it, and perhaps more can be, and that it is practicable to make it so attractive to settlers that it will bear lu-uriant crops and a dense population. If onetimber and pasture lands. Congress has

Li Yu Doo, one of the 12 solid old merchants of Chinatown. New York city, was one of the few in luential leaders of the rebellion of 1831 who escaped with any wealth. At about the time of the storming of Nankin, China, by Gordon, Li Yu Doo, with several thousand of his followers, escaped into Annam, from which place, after several times routing the French insurgents at Tonquin, being one of the generals of the Black Flags at the "leading" and fouling of the bore could be time, he came over to the United States almost immediately after Lew Yee, the famous Black Flag chief, sold out to the emperor of China. This was in 1883 or first based upon the desirability of decreasing the weight that the soldier should carry, not the weight that the soldier should carry, not into San Francisco quite a little fortune which he invested in business.

Rev. Dr. Henderson of Detroit, believes In civil service reform for county jails. He says that many young men, perhaps Innocent, are placed in fail to await trial, and, having nothing to do but play cards, and amuse themselves by reading the vile literature with which they are

center of the boiler for the engineer, the large a bullet and one of caliber 31 inch, other in the old style for the fireman. It which is no thicker than an ordinary lead pencil, was adopted. Engiand discarded all previous calibers, and now such of the big-built. A Worthington steam pump so

An important event in railroad circles is the opening of a branch of the Northern Pacific from Minneapolis to Winnipeg.

This is essentially the first American road built on Canadian soil. It comes in direct competition with the Canadian Pacific railroad into Manitoba, and is to relieve the people of that territory of the yoke of that monopoly. It remains to be seen what succor will be given by the American railroad built at the invitation of the people of Manitoba. It may be effective in reducing freight rates for the province, and then again, it may pool with the Canadian Pacific and share in the extortion so long practiced.

The great Tilden estate is said to amount to \$10,000,000. A New York court has just decided against the plaintiffs in a contest over it, thus confirming the disputed provisions of the will, and establishes the permanence of the Tilden trust for the formation and maintenance. It is recommendations are trust for the formation and maintenance.

establishes the permanence of the Tilden low tensetry, which an act of incorporation was granted by the state legislature. Appeals will now be had.

see of leaf as the material of a bullet is its low tensetry, which permits leading and foulting of the bore. Its recommendations are its destiny and its cheapness. After the war of 1870-71 France abandoned the Chassepot for the 1874 model Gras, caliber 1834 model Gras, caliber in length; the twist of the barrel was one turn be had.

IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

Great Improvement in and Variety Breech-Loading Rifles in Recent Years.

A Bloodless Battle Now Being Fought in Europe to Determine the Proper Caliber of Bullets-One of the Latest Developments Claim d by France Is a Smokeless Powder, the S-cret of Which Is Kept.

Rumors of war and the fact that everywhere in Europe war preparations are being In future it is predicted that battles will be won not by cannon but by breech-loading rifles, and that army having the best rifle, other conditions being equal, will achieve victory. Since muzzle-loading arms became obsolete there has been great activity in the invention of improved models of breechloaders, and an almost endiess variety of these are now in practical or experimental use. is not yet; while the list of rifles intended for military service, but which are not anywhere in use as such, number not less than interest to the reader to know how the principal nations of the world are armed in this respect, and for this purpose an expert has compiled the following from reliable data:

United States-Springfield rifle. Great Britain-Enfield, Spider, Martini-Henry, Burton-Lee, Lee-Remington. France-Delvigue, Chatillerault, Tramond-Lebell, Chalons, Pralon.

Germany-Dreyse needle, Mauser. Austria-Manlicher. Italy-Vetterli, Vitali-Vetterli, Freddi,

Russia-Keene-Remington, Berdan, Karle-Sweden and Norway-Remlogton, Tarman.

Turkey-Peabody, Martini Henry, Mauser. Spain-Remineton.

Such once well-known arms as the minie, the chassepot, the Peabody, the Cossack of Russia, the Federal of Switzerland, the Spencer, Burnside, Colt's, Winchester, and Sharp's, among others, are now marked as "obsolete," and new inventions or adaptations to the number of ten or a dozen are as yet on the

experimental list, At the close of the civil war our muzzle loading Springfield was calibre 58-inch. Not much was then known of the proper relation between the three quantities, charge, calibre, fourth be irrigated, it would make the, and bullet, or of the necessity that the other other three-fourths valuable as an illary ments of this relation. The prejudice against the breech-loader had not been overcome. appropriated \$100,000 to begin the inves- After the breech-loading rife and metallic tigation, promising that at least twice as cartridge, calibre .50, had been invented, the much more shall be allotted to the work next efforts to make an improvement in our ordinance system were almost exclusively directed to effecting an improvement in the bullet. The desideratum, it was thought, was a builet that could be easily loaded and made certain to take the grooves. The revo died of broken heart recently, it is said. Intion in favor of small-callibered arms had owing to the extreme grief he had at the not begun. People knew that there was a passage of the new anti-Chinese bill. Le certain deviation peculiar to all oblong rifle bullet moved through a rifled barrel it received a motion of rotation around its longer axis, the direction of which axial motion was determined by the way the grooves inclined to the axis of the barrei. In plainer language, that the bullet spun. But at the close of our civil war effort and invention were almost

> A bloodless battle is now being fought in upon any principle of necessity or ballistics. In all countries, save our own, large bullets are every year becoming less and less used for military arms, and spherical bullets are super-seded by forms better suited for military riffes. These forms are singularly numerous.

abundantly supplied, many are made criminals by association with other and more hardened criminals. As a remedy the Dr. suggests the cell system, employment and education of the prisoners, intrusting the care of them to men who have served a period as turnkey. In other words, to make the office of sheriff appointive instead of elective, and to keep such men as have shown themselves capable in office.

A mammoth locomolive is now nearly completed at the Hinkley works, Boston, for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. It is designed by G. S. Story of New York, carries two cabs, one over the center of the boiler for the engineer, the on. Caliber .40 plus was determined to be too

works that a great part of the exhausted steam is pumped back and serves to heat the water in the tank. Another economy in fuel is the work of a large combustion chamber, which burns up all the gas. It is expected to make eighty miles an hour with ten passenger cars on an ordinary road.

An important event in railroad circles will be sent to her colonies. The efficiency and celebrity of the Tige muskets (carabine a Tige), 1850-1861, successed by the famous Chassepot, was wholly due to the clongated projectile. In 1870-1871 the superiority of the infantry armament of the French to the Prussian was due to the superiority of the Chassepot over the paper carridge of the Dreyse needle-gun then used by the Frussians. Before the caution of the Prussian had overcome the prejudice against metallic-cartridge cases three distinct bullets were employed in the French erm. The first will be sent to her colonies.

tions in the bore retained small portions of the passing bullet, which were added to by the passing bullet, which were added to be each discharge until the grooves aimost filled. The result was deformation of the bullet, imperfect rotation, unequal distribtion of stress, and vibrations of the barrel. These results affected the accuracy of the arm. With the increase in twist the magnitude of these faults also increased. The consequence was a change in arm, to caliber, and in the material of the French bullet—a change which most modern nations interested in the subject of small-arm development have imitated or will initiate. or will imitate.

The new French rifle and built are called be Lebell, from the investment are called The new French rife and bullet are called the Lebell, from the inventor, Col. Lebell. By some it is called the Tramond-Lebelt. The rife is a single loader or repeater at will. Only the government possesses as yet the requisite plant for turning out the Lebell pattern rifle, and this was imported from the United States. The rifle has a tubular magazine, nodding eight cartridges, under the barrei, and the cartridges are so small that each soldier carries 230 rounds of amunition. The bullet is of low grade steel, weighs 385 grains and the callber is 8 millimetres, or, br our and the caliber is 8 millimetres, or, brour classification, .315 inch. The length of the bullet is about nine times its caliber. A projectile of this length can only be given steadiness by lacreasing its rotation. This can only be effected by increasing the twist. The obvious effect of increase of twist is to increase the retardation. Another fact is that obvious effect of increase of twist is to increase the retardation. Another fact is that
for a bullet of a given number of calibers in
length a decrease of caliber causes an increase
retardation. Now, as each reduction of caliber is at the expense of a sacrifice of power,
the motive force must be increased, otherwise
there will be a loss of power. Increase of
power is not necessarily attained by increased
recoil. One of the latest developments claimed by France is a new motive power. It is
called "smokeless" powder. Its composition
is kept a secret. It is said that in addition to
the absense of smoke there is also
very little sound, it being difficult
to hear the report 75 yaria. An initial velocity
of 2,034 feet is claimed for the Lebell bullet.
It is said to revolve at a speed of 1,000 revolutions a second and it is claimed that the gun
has no recoil whatever. A carrying power is lions a second and it is claimed that the gun has no recoll whatever. A carrying power is attributed to it greater than any rife hereto-fore in use. It is said to deliver bullets with a precision and rapidity hitherto unattained. At an elevation of 15 degrees a range of near-ly 3,800 yards is claimed for the Lebell. Our knowledge of the details of this arm is not omplete and the data given here are from

rench sources. The French government is pacifically mak-The French government is pacifically making these guns at St. Etlenne (Loire). Chatellerault, and Tulle. The eatire French army is to be endowed with this small-bore repeater. The French soldlers call it 'the little gun.' It is said to be surpassed by the Praion, another French rifle which carries a steel-jacketed bullet. The Lebell cartridge is 28 per cent lighter than the Grasullet and its trajectory is inferior to the Pieri recoil rifle of Italy. The Lebell is believed to be deficient in 'shock;' all light bullets are. In illustration of the meaning of this term one must consider the difference between a perforation and a demolition. If a light projectile of small caliber but great velocity strikes a ship or a target plated with a light projectile of small caliber but great velocity strikes a ship or a target plated with armor it may make a hole as clean cut as though it had plerced a pumpkin and the hole is easily plugged up. But if a large heavy bait of low velocity, having a fair amount of energy and momentum, hits the armored vessel it may make only an indentation in the particular plate struck, but will loosen a dozen other plates and start as many bolts and so create leads in many places. The "shock" of the last projectile will prove more damaging to the ship than the former. Each reduction of cather is obtained at the sacrifice of power and shock.

In 1842 a large part of the Prussian infantry was armed with the breech-loading needle-gun which may properly be termed the original of the modern military rife. The needle gun weighed twelve pounds. The peculiarity of the cartridge-case then used by Prussia was that it was paper, not metal, hence could not stand exposure; escape of gas was great and the relations between the charge, caliber, and builet such that its ballistic properties were poor. An admirable feature of the cartridge was the fixing of the point of ignition at the front instead of at the rear of the charge. To front instead of at the rear of the churge. To reach the fulminate, however, a long needle had to penetrate the entire length of the charge and was naturally Hable to rust, corrode, and break. The existence of the needlegun falled to disturb the equanimity of the nations of the world using the muzzle-loading system. It was criticised because if permitted the escape of gas at the breech and because it allowed the soldier to waste his ammunition, the latter especially being looked upon as a the latter especially being looked upon as a fatal defect. In 1859 Prussia had two rifes in use—the needle-gun, caliber 61, bullet 451 grains, length in calibers 1.63, twist 45 inches, and the sharpshooter's rife, caliber N76, bullet 482, length in calibers 1.80, twist 37 inches. In 1864 occurred the Dano-Prussian war.

Enthent military men and military students felt that Prussian success was beautiful green ball ground, but gendue more to their soldiers than to their students felt that Prussian success of the repeated success of the Prussians with their breech-loaders occasion ed a general rush by all important military powers to small arms loaded from the breech not from the muscle. The immers and anvils of the evilized world were set at work to make the wearons of death more deadly. The German fighting-machine of 1870.71 was The German agroung-machine of 18,0-71 was inferior to the Chasepot, but the Prussian behind the machine was in discipline and perseverance superior to the Franchman. The genius of American invantion was applied and the needle gun discarded for the Mauser. and the secole gild accessory to be used in altering the German Mauser is now at Erfurt, Suhl, and Spandou, but the machinery was made after the drawings of American patents and American inventions. The cartridge for the Mauser had the American Berdan pattern primer. The interior of the cartridge shell was covered with a coating of varnish to prevent the metal from acting injuriously on the powder charge. This varnish was applied by means of machines devised and made at Hartford, Conn.

Hartford, Conn.
Germany next adopted our Winchester idea
in attempting to after about 1,550 0.0 Mauser
rifles by placing a tubular magazine under
the barrel. This conversion is the principle
of the Winchester-Henry rifle and was inventof the Winchester-Henry rifls and was invented in America before the Prussians had abandoned their Dreyss needlegun. The Mauser first adopted by Prussia was a modification of the Chassepot and weighed 9.61 pounds. It was adopted to the use of the metallic gas-check cartridge. The ballistic properties of the Mauser converted magazine gan are so far behind the modern standard that a total change of armament is now under consideration. The Mauser is caliber 433, built 388 grains, cartridge 663 grains, length of built in calibers 2.42, twist one turn in 21.66 inches. It can be used either as a single loader or repeater and carries single loader or repeater and carries

An Acrobatic Fish.

It is not unusual when near a body of water to see the fish c'ear the surface in a jump successful physician. for flies. The following, however, told by a gentleman claiming to have been an eve witness, rather beats the record of long leans by the fluny family: Early one morning in autumn the narrator, then in the country, went to the shores of a little lake to try his luck with the line. Coming to a tree overhanging the water his attention was called to two young birds at the end of one of the lowest limbs. It looked as though it was the first time they had been out of the nest, as the mother bird was bovering restlessly about them. They made no attempt to fly, but kept edging along the branch until at the very tip, when the water reflected every movement distinctly. Suddenly a glisting pike darted up out of the bosom of the lake, snatched one of the little feathered fellows, and fell back into the water with it in his mouth.

It seemed incredible, and the observer could hardly believe his own eyes. One of the young birds was gone, that was unquestionable, and the old one was sounding her notes of aiarm. The rippies of the water had hardly gone down when with a whisk of his tail up came the pike again and carried sway the second youngster, falling back into his native element with a loud aplash. In both instance es the fish had gone over the branch, a distance of fully three feet from the water. for flies. The following, however, told by a

In Great Luck.

Jack: "Gus, lend me a dollar!" Gus (dublously): "Well, Jack, I've only got a counte of dollars to my name." Jack: "You're lucky. I did think of striking you for two."—New York Sun.

BILL NYE TRIES TO UMPIRE.

He Keeps Score on Two Shingles at a Western Game.

A short time ago I was called upon by a committee of physicians and surgeons of Minneapolis, led by Dr. Hunter, of that city, with a request that I would umpire a game of baseball to be played on the ensuing day between the Allopaths and Homospaths of M nneapolis for the championship of the northwest, the proceeds to go to the Homoopathic Hospital.

I told Dr. Hunter that an All-wise Providence had not seen fit to endow me with a great deal of baseball wisdom, but that I was passionately fond of the game, recognizing, as I did, that it denoted a wonderful degree of progress and a gradual leading up from bean-bag and two-old-cat towards the earnestness, the throb and thrill and such things as that of the true athlete.

Dr. Hunter said I had the right idea of the game, he thought, and he would get Mr. Conklin, of the Grand Opera-House, to do the active part of the umpiring, leaving me mostly to sit under the shade of a large sun umbrella, outside the orbit of hot balls and engaged in thought. He said that a great many people had noticed in me the faculty of being able to assume a thinkful air while really engaged in something else. He said people that in anybody, and especially in an umpire.

At 2:30 the rival clubs arrived eparate ambulances and chose up for The Allopaths got the bat.

Each club had a separate pail out of which they drank when in need of anything in that line. The Homosopaths took theirs at a third dilution every twenty minutes out of a "graduate," and the Allopaths drank out of a large tin dipper until relieved.

I presume the different players would not care to have me use their names here and so I will substitute fictitious names.

The Allopaths were a uniform consisting of different kinds of clothes. but very becoming indeed. A few baseball uniforms scattered through the two clubs gave life and piquanev to the game and make it more difficult for the umpire to tell which side was

Dr. Gray wore drab small clothes, a light high hat with wide black band, and long, ashes-of-roses mohair duster, held in place by means of a string. Dr. Windymeier wore a blue flannel

sailor's suit, with inflamed revers of

Dr. Pendergast wore a low-neck and short-sleeve knit lingerie, with checkered pantaloons and a wad of tulle at the throat. He were a tarpaulia hat and no ornaments.

Dr. Bleeker wore a pair of all-wool rousers, with wedge of shrimp pink satin set in the back between his suspender buttons; white, open-back shirt, in-stripe suspenders, and Alpine hat. Dr. Early wore a street costume, with fireman's hat and varialoid neck-

Dr. Panghorn wore a Prince Albert oat, knickerbockers and fore-and-aft steamer hat of small blue and white plaid, with squirrel-skin ear-tabs tied roguishly over the top. He wore no ornaments at the beginning of the ame, but at the third inning appeared a stellated, comminuted contusion just east of the parotid gland.

Dr. Pemberthy wore a tennis suit with silk hat and crocheted slippers. He made a very fine appearance on the most always struck at the ball after the catcher had it in his pocket, and he nlways erred in diagnosing the general direction of the ball, and his treatment of it was visionary and theoretical in he extreme. I had to repremand him three times for these things publicly.

Dr. McBean was dressed in a loosefitting suit of pajama, with high-top rubber wading boots, which Dr. Hunter filled partially full of rain water by means of a stomach pump which he found in the ambulance. tising and falling with a wild rushing noise while Dr. McBean was making his bases, reminded me of the gentle tqueak made by the third stomach of a grass-fed horse as he goes joyously

Dr. Lannigan wore a pare of spectacular pantaloous and percale shirt, with his suspenders draped about his waist. He also wore his own whiskers, and threw with great accuracy. to the man who got off his base if Dr. Lenn gan had the ball, for he never failed to raise a two-quart blister on that man, such as would make old Cantharides just fairly hate himself to death. I told Dr. Lannigan that it was not absolutely necessary, according to the rulings of the land commissioner, that a player off his base could only be put out by the actual production of proud flesh and laudable pus, but he couldn't seem to understand it, and so he created a good deal of ill-feeling. though at heart a good man and very

The game was called at 3 o'clock, and with two large shingles to keep tally on, I told the boys to sail in.

Dr. Mills, of the Allopaths, went first to bat. He was dressed simply in a suit of blue flaunel, with richly beaded moccasins and high-crowned stiff black shiny straw hat. He spat on both hands, then caught up a quart of sand, which he applied to the handle of the bat, breathed in all the air between himself and the center-fielder. asked for an abdominal ball, and got so near what he requested that it was some time before I could signal Mr. Conklin to go on with the game. was given his base on balls, I believe, and made a home run in the ambulance. When he got in he tallied and took a bismuth powder that would have settled the stomach of a whole livery

stable Dr. Dixon then came to the bat. He was dressed in a morning costome of brown shevoit with maroon faille fraucaise sleeve linings which had crocked his linen in places, but did not hurt the general effect. He wore no ornaments as de from a society emblem of solid gold attatched to his watch chain which weighed two or three pounds.

He asked for a clavicle ball, which he missed by a right smart. The pitcher prescribed another capsule for him, which he struck at just a few moments before it got to him, and with such force as to whirl him around on the home plate with great violence. soon as he had recovered from his giddiness and vertigo I called time again, and this time he swatted the der it, as it was a long time in the air and came down as straight as a shot, but the center-fielder was just fitting a new stopper to his stethoscope. which he had lost out on his way to the

The general error made by physicians in playing this game I find, in both schools, is not so much a lack of proper knowledge of its histology, physiology, microscophy, chemistry, pathology, physiological medicine, pharmacy or therapeutics, for all schools seem to treat a hot ball in about the same manner, favoring in most cases a conservative course untemperature of the ball is reduced, but the common error seems to be the same as that made in the Garfield case, viz., an incorrect diagnosis as to the course and location of the ball.

grounds, and so muffed it, as we would

Space at this time will not permit an extended description of the game as played, but a hasty recapitulation shows that the Allopaths are more in favor of outward application and that they are further advanced, perhaps, in the various methods of probing for the ball, while the Homocopaths are less liable to overplay themselves.

I enjoyed the game very much in-deed, and can truly say that only once did I delay the playing at all, and that was when I was forced to go down to a bookstore on Nicollet avenue to get an authority on the question as to whether a player has the right to pull up the base and carry it halfway to the next before throwing it back to its place. Several new questions arose, which were disposed of at the time, and will be regarded as authority. For instance, as to whether a batter who knocks the hall over the fence has to go and get it himself, also as to whether a player who steals a base has any right to pawn same.

The medical fraternity of Minneapolis is a credit to the handsome and thriving city, and always treats its umpire in a courteous manner. It is thorough in its knowledge and careful in its practice of medicine. It also excels in the field, and the flour batter of the Flour City has few superiors. Had not a heavy rain suddenly put a stop to the game, I fully believe that I would have been compelled to get another shingle for keeping the score. Some of the spectators feared that the umpire would be hurt by the swift and venomous balls thrown and knocked about the ground with such terrible force, but the ball used was one that has been in use in our family for several generations, and is perfectly safe. It consists of a small hollow rubber ball-say one and a half inches in d ameter-wound with gray yarn to about four inches in diameter and then covered with red morocco.

Physicians and surgeons are generaly regarded as very much hardened and oblivious to pain, but in playing ball they are thoughtful and prefer not to give needless pain.

Minneapolis is a thriving city, ex-

tremely healthful and prosperous, and while there I bought some town lots, only a few hours out from the city limits and at a price which almost made me ashamed to take them from the simple-hearted real estate agent who seemed to have no true conception of their enormous value.

As I came away he was just cutting up another large farm into wards, and was driving a stake where he intended to have a normal school. - bil Nys, in New York Wold.

The Maid and the Bugologist.

He is an entomologist, And she a little miss Whom of a sultry summer night He first essays to kiss.

As ere they osculate his arm Steals round her waist so slim, She's somehow conscious of a strange, New thrill that shoots thro' him.

Right at the grand climateric, When just about to hug Her, he's descried a heretofore Unclassified black bug. He bounds to grab the thing, then comes

Back to the girl, who squirms, And says, "Oh, sir, the parson tells Us mortals are but worms.

"And, oh, professor!" here the maid Her profity shoulders shrugs— "I think, indeed I do, you'd best Confine yourself to bugs."

And, when the fatuous fool would fain Find her fair lips, he learns That this is just about the time The worm called woman turus.— Hoston Globs.

They Will Never Be Satisfied.

The people of Chicago are pretty hard to please. A short time ago one of the street railways provided special cars for smokers, in which the riders faced toward the street. Now the Chicagoans object to the arrangement, on the ground that in riding about town there are certain localities in which certain people desire to avoid recognition. In ordinary open cars a man can turn his head, but in these new cars he cannot avoid the public A Ch cago man hates to be obliged to ride by a place where he owes a little bill and have to expose his full face to the creditor. ordinary description of heaven would have no charms for the average Chicagoan. He would want something more. - Philadelphia Times.

A Version of His Objection.

Mirable-What a lovely girl! Anglokiller-Yes; me and she was engaged to be married a year ago. Mirable-Why was the match broken

Anglokiller-Her father objected to my French accent - Time.

An Important Piscatorial Query. The fisheries question-"Did you bringt he balt bottle along?"-Pittsburg Chronicle.

STRETCH OF TECHNIC.

An Effort Being Made to Prove the Courts at Fault in the Anarchist

A fresh effort is being made by the friends and attorneys of the anarchists, some of whom were executed and some sent to the states prison, to have the three who are tontined in the penitentiary, Samuel Fielden, ball so high that it was a glorious Michael Schwab, and Oscar Neebe, released chance for the centre-fielder to get un- sy legal procedure, involving the nullifica-Michael Schwab, and Oscar Naebe , released tion of the judgment by which they are now letained. Should they be successful in havng the proceedings by which the men are sow detained declared irregular such a deflaration would also extend necessarily to the spoceedings under which the other four new langed, and the hanging would therefore become Hegal.

The point on which this is sought to be se-

The point on which this is sought to be accomplished is not new but has hitherto been fittle discussed. It relates to a technicality poly. In the fell of 1836, when the jury had returned the verdect of death and all the asual formal notions were disposed of, senience was passed and the day for the execution fixed on Dec. 3. A supersedeas was obtained from the state supreme court and the proceedings reviewed, and the court finding the proceedings in the criminal court free from any vital error, passed a ntence and fixed Nov. 11, 1837, as the date of the execution. The United States supreme court was appealed to, but declined to interfere. In giving this decision reasons were given, and it is on a point that the court then left undecided that the present attempt to rescue the imprisoned men is based.

Counsel for the condemned men claimed that the proceeding of the supreme court of the state of Hilmols was irregular and contrary to the constitution of the United States for the reason that the prisoners were not present in court when sentence was passed or the decision of the court read. However,

present in court when sentence was passed or the decision of the court read. However, the record of the supreme court of Illinois segan with the words: "On this day again tame the parties, etc.," and the United States supreme court construed this to mean that the men were actually present. In stating their reasons for refusing the application for a superseduct the United States. In stating their reasons for returing the ap-plication for a supersedeas the United States supreme court said on this point: "The ob-jection that the defendants were not actually present in the supreme court of the state at ie time sentence was propoqueed can not be made on the record as it now stands, because on its face it shows that they were present. If this is not in accordance with the fact the record must be corrected below, not here. It will be time enough to consider whether the question presents a faderal question when the correction has been made."

This statement left open the question whether there was a federal question involved.
Accordingly, about six months ago, Moses
Salomon, attorney for the anarchists, filed a

Salomon attorney for the anarchists, filed a motion in the supreme court at Ottawa sking that the defendants were not present is court when judgment was pronounced.

About a week ago Aty.-Ges. Hunt Zied a reply to the motion contesting it. Mr. Salofoon went to Ottawa Friday to have the motion taken up. Finding Mr. Hunt's reply he
taked for time to make a reply to it and returned to Chicago intending to be at Ottawa
with Capt. Black on Monday in order to have
the motion argued and disposed of before the
and of the present term of the supreme
bourt.

"It is a peculiar thing." Mr. Salomon said pesterday. "All we ask is to have the record amended so as to show the facts. Of source we notified Mr. Hunt, but did not expect any shjection to such a motion. But here he is signling it. Our position is this: The record states that the defendants were present in court at the time that the judgment was tiven against them in the supreme court. We want the record to show that they were But here he is We want the record to show that they were not present, as every one is well aware they were not, being confined in the Cook counly jail at the time, while the court met at Ottawa. What will be done when that is done I am yet unable to say. But before anything can be done we want that in the proper shape to conform to the truth. When the case went to the United States supreme court the objection was made that the defendents were not present in court, and had no opportunity to make objections that they

fendents were not present in court, and had no opportunity to make objections that they would have made, or their attorages, if they had known that judgment was to be pronounced against them."

The motion to have the record amended briefly states the facts above specified. The reply of the attorney general coposing the motion sets forth three points in opposition to the claims of the condemned men. First, the recital in the record that 'the day again came the parties," is not false but in contemplation of law is true. Secondly, the parties, plaintills in error, were not tried in this court, and their personal presence was this court, and their personal presence was not necessary to enable the court to take jur-isdiction of, consider, and decide the ques-ions involved. Thirdly, if by anything manie opinion of the court the rights of plaintiffs in error were prejudiced that fact should have been brought to the consideration of the court on applica-tion for a rehearing, but can not be corrected

on motion.

The position which the attorneys for the imprisoned men take is that while there is no constitutional or statutory provision to that effect the common law entitles a prisoner to be present when sentence is pronounced, and that the proceeding is not valid if he is not. They claim that the decision of the supreme court of the state was not merely a dismissal of an abortive appeal, leaving the case in exactly the same position as if no appeal had been taken, but amounted to a passing of sentence because the court not only dismissed the appeal but fixed the day of execution on a different day from that fixed by the low

er court.
Should the desired correction be made in the record the intention is to proceed by way of habeas corpus either in the state supreme court or the United States supreme court upon the claim that the prisioners are unfaw-fully detained in custody.—Unicago Times.

The Pool of Bethes la.

"We have generally an announcement to make, but not often of so much importance as that of this day. It is the discovery of the Pool of Bethesda." So writes Mr. Walter Besant in the quarterly statement issued by the Palestine exploration fund. He is jubilant, as all Palestine enthusiasts are likely to

be, that a vexed question in regard to a site is apparently settled forever.

Bethesda is mentioned only by the fourth evangelist. In the fifth chapter of his respet, John says: "Now, there is at Jerusalem, by the sheep market (or gate), a pool which is called in the Hebrew tongue Rethesda, having five porches". The word translated "nool" the sheep market (or gate), a pool which is called in the Hebrew tongue Retheeds, having five porches." The word translated "pool" in the authorized version is given by some authorities as "swimming bath," and the phrase "pool by the sheep market" is possibly better rendered "sheep pool." Eusebins explains the occasionally red color of the water of this "sheep pool" as being a trace of the carcasses of sheep wasted in it before sacrifice; hence the name. There were, according to the evangelist, five porches, or porticees around the pool. These, Dr. fielkie thinks, charity built for the accommodation of sufferers. It seems to us, however, equally probable that they formed part of the original scheme for the bath. Five porticess would seem to imply a pentogronal structure; but this is by no means essential. A rectangular pool, with a portice on every side, divided by one across the middle, would answer the description. "Bethesda" (a lichewname which was very probably invented by St. John) may mean either "house of mercy" or "the place of the pouring forth" (of water).

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At the northeast of modern Jerusalem, close to St Stephen's Gate, stands the church of St. Anne. At the close of the Crimean war it was a ruined mosque, but when the French came into possession of it, they restored the church and handed it over to the Algerian monks. It is near this church of St. Anne, and in connection with excavations made around it, that the real Posl of Betheada has recently been discovered by Herr Conrad Shick. There is a courtyard to the northwest of the church, which leads through a newipopened passage into another courtrard some fifty feet square. Beneath the floor of this jometime church are vaults, cut into the rock to a depth of thirty feet. This cistern is a portion of the original Pool of Betheada There is still water in it, but it is difficult to say whence it comes.—Palt Mail Gazette.